Guitar
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PHOENIX

First. Thursday, the Sixteenth Day of May, MCMLXVLII Eight Pages

Clothes
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Prexy draws criticism

A newspaper story which President John Summerskill said quoted him out of context drew a critical reply from the history department and concerned discussion between the college's deans.

Summerskill spoke at the University of California's Symposium on Protest last week.

His remark that SF State is "a pretty racist place" got top play in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

So did his contention that the college curriculum is not changing fast enough.

Unwillingness

"There is a very large mass unwillingness to move over," Summerskill said.

"You can go to a meeting of faculty to discuss special admissions policies, and every person there will have a different reason why things can't change.

"When you put all their reasons together, you see that they just don't want to change the basic nature of the institution."

Don Garrity, vice-president of academic affairs, acknowledged that various deans and administrators had discussed Summerskill's remarks.

Informal Talk

But he called the discussion "informal."

The Council of Academic Deans did not take up the matter in their meeting Tuesday, and Garrity himself refused to comment on Summerskill's speech.

The history department, accused of racism earlier this semester, was particularly angered by a portion of the *Chronicle* story that noted a lack of African history courses in the college's regular curriculum.

Ray Kelch, history department chairman, began his letter to Summerskill with "Dear John." Excerpts follow:

"I am particularly concerned that you appeared to be unaware of the efforts which have been carried on for many years, even before your tenure began, to recruit Africanists in the social science areas."

African History

Kelch then cited the hiring, "after much effort," of two professors who will teach African history next semester.

"The department of history alone will offer 12 units of work in African history in the fall semester.

"From our present resources and from the interests and concern of present faculty our School (Behavioral and Social Sciences) will devote 30 or more units to African studies in the fall semester.

"Thus it appears to me that the resources have been available to develop a viable African Studies program for some time. I cannot in truth say that 'we' on the departmental level have been blind to the needs of our students.

"The leadership and resources provided by the central administration for such a program have been non-existent.

"I must say, John, that my colleagues in the School who are of the behavioralist and quantitative school must be quite shocked that you, a psychologist, would use such loose terminology as 'a pretty racist place' in describing your own institution."

Ray Kelch
Chairman
History Department

Black athletes' demands get action

By John Davidson

The Athletic Department, though publicly denying charges of racism, is attempting to meet demands made by black athletes.

Black athletes have threatened to pull out of all athletic competition at SF State unless their demands are met by May 25.

They are demanding that the department hire a black coach, a black graduate assistant, a black housing coordinator, set up a grievance committee, and find summer jobs for black athletes.

Black Coach

"We have questioned the administration as to the possibility of funding a special position on the coaching staff for a qualified black coach," Jerry Wyness, Director of Athletics, said.

"But this coach must meet professional criteria, which is established by the faculty," Wyness said.

Wyness has contacted the Housing Department about hiring a black housing coordinator and has asked the Placement office for cooperation in obtaining more summer jobs for black athletes.

The black athletes met with Wyness last week and received department consent for the formation of an Athletic Review Committee, which will act as a grievance council.

Denies Racism

At that meeting Wyness presented a six-page department policy statement which categorically denied all charges of racism.

According to this statement, "there is no evidence to indicate that the Athletic Department, or any member of the coaching staff, has precipitated, condoned, or committed any act, overt or implicit, which can be identified as racist."

In response to the charge that coaches have exploited black athletes the document contends, that "all athletes are treated the same, and any exploitation of athletes has been irrespective of race."

"The position of the Athletic Department is that we have been operating, and will continue to operate in the best interests of the intercollegiate athletic program within the Far Western Conference and the NCAA," the statement continued.

'Continue'

"Furthermore, we will continue to recruit the best possible student athletes, and all athletes at San Francisco State College will be treated fairly and as individuals."

Vern Smith, black athlete spokesman, said the department statement "means nothing to us."

"They want the public to believe that these racist conditions do not exist. But they realize the validity of our demands. That's why they are taking action on them," Smith said.

"The trouble is that the department likes to believe that they treat all athletes equally. Until they admit to themselves that racism exists in their department they can do nothing to remedy it," he said.

The department statement alleged that "the black athletes were organized, directed, and supported by off-campus leadership and by non-athletic members of the Black Students Union."

Edwards Here?

It was charged that Harry Edwards was on campus a week before the black athletes accusations appeared and that some of the vocal leaders at the black athletes press conference were members of the BSU and non-athletes.

Bobby Grayson, black athlete spokesman, denies that the black athletes are supported and controlled by outside influences.

Smith said the department "is implying that black athletes haven't the sense to organize and express their demands.

"They are looking for a scapegoat, somebody to blame for causing us to make demands, rather than looking for ways to rectify the real conditions," he said.

No Credit

"Wyness doesn't give us credit for organizing this protest ourselves. He believes that since there is no racism in the department then somebody else has to be

(Continued on Page 3)

Faculty to vote on AFROTC

The faculty will vote next Tuesday on a resolution passed by the Academic Senate which calls the termination of the college's contract with the Air Force ROTC program.

The vote will be conducted at a closed faculty meeting.

The senate passed the resolution solidly at their meeting last Wednesday by a vote of 25-4-1.

Issues

At that meeting three issues submitted by the Ad-Hoc committee on AFROTC were discussed and evaluated by the Senate.

The issues were:

* Is a program in military training commensurate with the purposes of liberal education?

* Does the contractual agreement with the Air Force circumvent faculty perogatives of curriculum and staff control?

* Would the college termination of the AFROTC program violate principles of free inquiry and choice?

The six-man Ad-Hoc committee presented pro and con arguments concerning these issues.

Senate members were concerned that the Air Force, in their opinion, has the power under the present contract to prescribe curriculum and supply and remove faculty members in

(Continued on Page 6)

History dept. hires new black professor

By Steve Toomajian

The history department, as part of a more varied and student oriented curriculum, has hired two experts in African history.

One is a black professor. Both have lived and taught extensively in Africa.

Together they will teach 12 units of African history in the fall, including two courses which deal with each man's special area of competence.

The department has also scheduled a new segment of courses with flexible subject matter from semester to semester, and has set up new committees intended to give students more voice in determining curriculum and teaching methods.

Full Rank

Asa Davis, the black professor, will immediately assume the rank of full professor at SF State.

"This is extremely unusual," Ray Kelch, history department chairman, said.

"Most members of the faculty begin with a rank of assistant professor. It usually takes 10 or 12 years to work up to a full professorship," Kelch said.

"Dr. Davis is too distinguished a man to begin as an assistant professor."

Even with his high rank, Davis will not be drawing as big a salary at SF State as he now receives at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria.

This makes Davis' hiring even more unusual.

An increasing number of faculty are leaving SF State to get higher paying jobs. Seldom does an instructor, particularly a man of Davis' experience, take a salary cut to teach at SF State.

The other Africanist is Jacques L. Hymans, now teaching at Lovanium University of Kinshasa in Leopoldville of the Congo.

Special Seminars

Each man will teach a section of the department's present African history sequence and conduct a section of History 198, a special reading-discussion class.

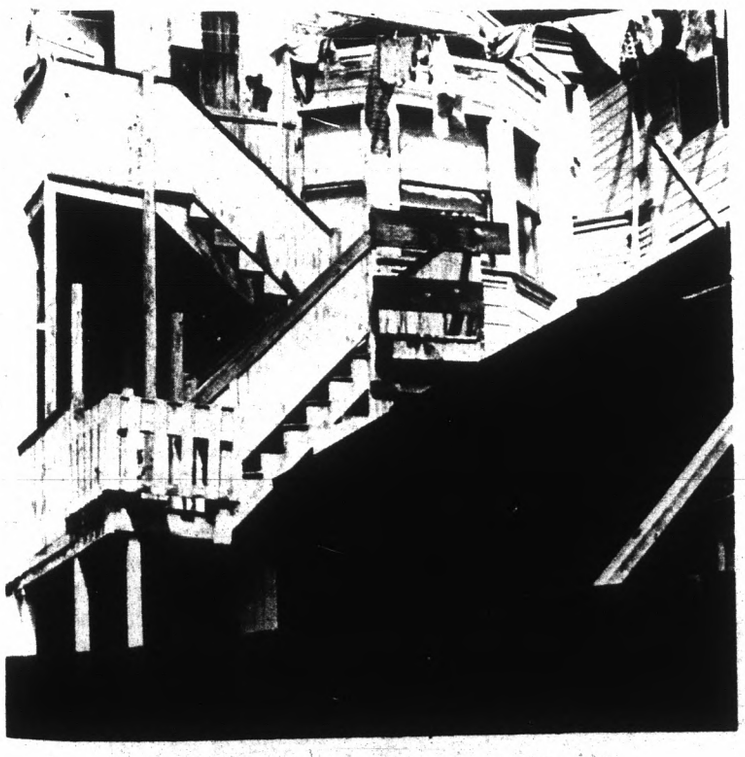
In these seminars Davis will teach "African Nationalism" and Hymans "French Speaking Africa."

The segment of courses with changing subject matter each semester is called the "undergraduate colloquium."

The inaugural semester of these classes will include "Religion and

(Continued on Page 5)

LOW RENTS IN MISSION DISTRICT



One of the old houses in the Mission District stands as a reminder to the housing problems there.

By Paula Moran

A ramshackle victorian house stands in the heart of the Mission District. Once a spacious dwelling for one family, it now is the home of four families numbering 23 persons.

The 23 persons in the house are Spanish-speaking, and they are clustered together, as the thousands of other Spanish-speaking persons are clustered together in the Mission.

The Mission has long been a haven for immigrants – first the Irish, then the Italians. Now the Mission is an area for immigrants from Latin America.

Housing

With this ghetto comes the problem of inadequate housing.

The 1960 census showed there were 47,000 housing units in the Mission District. Of these 12 per cent were sub-standard – a percentage higher than that of Hunters' Point.

This is housing that failed to meet the minimum city building codes. Some of the code infractions were inadequate plumbing and wiring, overcrowding or strutural deficiencies.

Ben Martinez, an SF State senior, is a housing consultant for the Mission District community action group Arriba Juntos.

Coalition

Martinez also heads a newly formed committee of 25 neighborhood, church, and non-partison political groups, the Mission Coalition Organization, which is working on the housing problem.

"The problem exists because these people have to stay in the Mission District. Many of them are not proficient in the English Language and want to live in neighborhoods where their own language is spoken," Martinez said.

"Something has to be done to improve their living conditions. Getting groups together under the Mission Coalition Organization enables us to develop a power

(Continued on Page 3)

Creative Writing strives for a place of its own

By Bruce Campbell

A definite difference in philosophy may divide the Creative Writing and English Departments at the administrative level sometime next year.

Even though the final decision is still hamstrung in a snarl of administrative committees, the Creative Writing Department wants a separation at least by the spring semester.

On the surface, the impending division is being explained on the basis of "administrative problems," but off the record, many of the required courses in the English Department, and the philosophy implied in them.

Conflict

Creative writing professors said the student who wants to write should not have to take some of the courses required by the English Department.

In short, they believe that these English courses are irrelevant to the creative writing student.

But several peripheral issues are also involved in the proposed split.

For one, the Creative Writing Department believes that it can gain more support and publicity for the Poetry Center if they are autonomous from the English Department.

Rivalry

But also, rivalry may result between the two departments when recruiting faculty.

The English Department, itself, has also been suffering other internal conflicts over emphasis on certain undergraduate requirements.

Both spokesmen for the two departments label the division as a administrative change.

"There are special and peculiar problems in creative writing to wrestle with," Carolyn Shrodes, Chairman of the English Department said.

"The English Department is so large now," Clay Putman, a consultant to the creative writing program, said, "that we must

(Continued on Page 3)

Phoenix
Editorial

A modest proposal

Wars, in the final analysis, are made by politicians in the quiet corridors of power and fought by soldiers in the muck and grime of combat.

Were it the other way around it's rather unlikely that we'd have very many wars.

For it's a dirty business, war is. You can get hurt – killed even – not to mention any emotional damage caused by inflicting similar discomfort upon your enemy of the moment.

The politics of negotiation, on the other hand, can be quite stimulating.

Consider the challenge to the mind as you parry and thrust with your opponent – each of you seeking a fresh propaganda ploy or an additional village to control.

And to the palate – as the vocal cords are soothed with the fine wines of France during the frequent respites necessary to the exercise of diplomacy.

Consider also the deep emotional rewards inherent in late evening coffee klatches whilst the "substantive issues" are defined. Or in high level decisions as to the size of the negotiating room and the number and color of chairs to be present at any given point in the proceedings.

Unfortunately, while the negotiators negoitate, the soldiers have to soldier.

And die.

Were the conference table to be moved from the quiet halls of realities of war might be a bit more apparent to those deciding upon them.

And they might even be concerned enough about the hail of bullets about their head to put a stop to them – and get the war over with.

They might even save a few lives in the process.

Just maybe.

Brian Lawson

In a different vain

The great white middle class, and its most articulated appendade, the press media, has made a serious mistake in its interpretation of the black revolution.

When the ghettos explode under the weight of oppression the white world stands with the collective mouth open, and wonders why.

But perhaps the loudest question is, why do blacks burn down black neighborhoods, and destroy black homes?

The reason for the arson, the snippings, the low grade guerrilla warfare, is historically sound, and steeped in the finest traditions of revolution.

The great military theoriest Clauswitz, said the first necessity of fighting a war is a secure base of operations. And the black militants are making their base, the ghetto, secure.

The way the black militants are making their base secure seems antithetical to the white community.

The white world doesn't grasp the method in the madness of rioting and arson. Why, it questions, do the blacks riot and force the police to take over?

Why don't they try to keep the police out of the ghetto?

The black militants are fighting the same type of war the Viet Cong are fighting, and for this reason the police, and the national guard, and persons like Mayor Daly of Chicago are necessary for the war to succeed.

The black militants need police in the ghetto, as the Viet Cong must terroize their own countryside, and destroy the homes of friends and relatives to gain support, so the black militants must destroy their own communities to unify them.

This is the paradox of the black revolution: the greatest enemy the black militant faces is apathy of his fellow blacks. Until the mass of the black community lines up behind the militants the revolution cannot win.

However, if the militants can riot, and burn, the white establishment must send in the cops. And every time the cops go in they brutalize a few more people, and they cause a little more hatred to grow in a few more blacks.

The results are a few more militants to line up with H. Rap Brown, or Stokley Carmichael, or Richard Karenga.

The militants need the cops. The cops can be counted on to do more harm than good, and the harm they do can only benefit the black militants.

The only people the cops can reach are the apathetic blacks, the liberal blacks, and the non-militant blacks.

Every time a riot breaks out, and every time the cops stop it, a few more blacks swing toward the militant sphere.

This is not to say the cops shouldn't go in. A riot is a riot, and the establishment must stop it. This is taken for granted by the militants.

And when the media scream that only a small percentage of the black community is involved. it's true.

And when the white community begs the black community not to riot because only a few militants can cause the cops to slam their entire community, they're right too.

But the rewards of a riot in the ghetto is not the looted TV sets, or the burned buildings. The rewards for the militants is an increased militancy by the majority of the black community when it sees the cops killing and brutalizing fellow blacks.

This is the aim of the black revolutionaries. And this is the truth the white world must face, and deal with, if the country is to survive its second revolution.

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

I would like to submit a belated protest to an obvious anachronism that is being perpetuated in the finest tradition of organizational mediocrity. The typical student is generally oblivious to his student body card until he is called upon to use it. During last semester's A.S. elections I found I had lost mine and tried to get a duplicate. I was informed with the usual bureaucratic expression of sympathy that no one could get one on election days. The reason was to prevent unscrupulous candidates from getting phony ones and having illegitimate extra votes. Will someone tell me what watchdog is preventing them from such underhanded tactics the other three hundred and sixty-three?

Michael A. Murphy

Editor:

Sticks and stones, baby.

Bill Barlow
Executive Committee
Community Involvement
Program

HOW LONG WILL THE GAME LAST?

James Loveland

The Navy's strange Arnheiter case

Marcus Aurelius Arnheiter, Lt. Comdr. USN, was summarily relieved from the command of the USS Vance on March 31, 1966.

The 42 year old Annapolis graduate was relieved because superiors had become aware of "certain policies and practices" on his part.

Only now, after the controversy of the takeover has been simmering for two years, has the issue come to the surface.

Unofficial

The recent Washington hearing accomplished little. It was an unofficial, one-man congressional hearing conducted by Rep. Joseph Resnic, D-NY.

Far from settling the controversy, the hearing has only added to it.

The hearing concluded with Resnic callihg for the resignation of Navy Secretary Paul Ignatius for "the outrageous handling of the case."

Congressional Investigation

Resnic also called for a full congressional investigation of the matter.

The Navy refused to cooperate with Resnic, because its case against Arnheiter is tissue thin.

Although the Navy hearings, soon after the takeover were closed, it maintains Arnheiter had the opportunity to defend himself.

Proof

The Navy argues that an investigation proved its case against him.

It relieved him under the most questionable circumstances. Its bludner will never be officially admitted, nor will Arnheiter's career ever be restored.

He took command of the Vance on Dec. 22, 1965.

On March 31, the Vance was at Subic Bay taking on supplies. She had just returned from one patrol off the coast of Vietnam and was preparing for another.

Takeover

Shortly after 8 p.m., a naval officer boarded the ship and informed Arnheiter he no longer had command.

He was restricted overnight to his cabin – under guard. He had served as commander for 99 days. It was his first command.

During his three and a half months, he had tried to mold the crew into shape. The ship's joke was that the crew was something out of "McHale's Navy."

Lie?

The Navy, however, said the Vance was in "excellent" condition. She had been nominated for unit commendation by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sworn statements from members of the crew said the ship "was infested with roaches, and the crew wore sloppy and dirty uniforms . . . the ship was lax . . . generally filthy."

Arnheiter cracked down hard on infractions in dress and demeanor. Prior to his Vance assignment, he had been executive officer of the USS Ingersoll for 18 months.

It was his outstanding performance on the Ingersoll that won him the command of the Vance.

Hardy

His principal foe in the clean up campaign was his executive officer, Lt. Ray Stirling Hardy.

Hardy, unaccostumed to such discipline balked at the strict enforcement of the rules.

He warned Arnheiter that he was trying to accomplish too much too soon.

Soon Hardy's resentment grew into a conspiracy against Arnheiter involving two other junior officers, Ensign Belmonte and Lt. Generous.

Belmonte, started a "Marcus Mad Log" as a record of Arnheiter's bizarre behavior.

On Jan. 22 the Vance arrived off Vietnam during the Tet truce. Arnheiter saw an opportunity for a close look at the shoreline.

He said he wanted to "see where the enemy positions were... where coastal contrabanc runners were believed to be based."

The weather was clear. The Vance's guns were manned but there was no hostile action.

Later commenting on the incident, Generous complained that Arnheiter was getting "too involved in the war."

The incident was entered into Belmonte's log. It resulted in the Navy's charge that Arnheiter needlessly exposed the ship to danger.

Soon after his relief, Arnheiter was passed over for promotion to full commander and hidden away on shore duty at Treasure Island.

The Navy has tried to keep its mistake quiet, but "Mad Marcus" has just begun to talk.

John Keane

As the cynic grows

The cynic's lot in life is an unhappy one at best.

To him falls the duty of destroying faith in state, church and master wherever such destruction be wanting.

For carrying his cross well, he is regarded as sarcastic, surly and morose. For failing to speak his lines, he is called apathetic, lax and lethargic.

From the right side he is looked upon as a Trotskyite, from the left a Pegler, from the middle a drifter and a despot.

Though he follows in the lineage of Plato and Descartes, he is treated with the same respect accorded Benedict Arnold.

When standing in line for coffee, he knows the machine will quit an inch before his dime.

When peace talks culminate and armistice is declared, he checks the agreement for that phrase which politicians will use to justify the next war. When it is sunny, his temperament demands he walk to the closet and check his topcoat for holes.

In his mildest form he is a skeptic, in his strongest, a pessimist.

Because he is aware of sorrow, he finds it hard to laugh. Because few things are sacred, he finds it hard to cry.

Blessed is the Cynic for his is the kingdom of hell.

Retrospect

What was it in this creatin's childhood that sent him on a road of degradation. A bump on the cranium perhaps, a sour sucker or a slow Flexi.

Whatever, his disease first became apparent as a Tiny Tim watching an episode of *Superman* with a group of peers.

Somewhere between the theme song and the Kellogg's Cornflake commercial, he voiced his sincerest doubts that Superman was really faster than a speeding bullet, more powerful than a locomotive or able to leap tall buildings in a single bound.

When confronted by the utter disdain of his friends, he grew indignant calling Superman a yellow journalist who resorted to sensational antics for front-page stories.

And the *Daily Planet*, he concluded, was an establishment rag.

Gone forever was the world of baseball caps, Batman capes and bubble gum.

At puberty his latent cynicism was manifest, his victims human rather than abstract. While his equals were shaping their hair like Elvis Presley's, buying blue suede shoes and copies of "Hound Dog," he pointed out that Elvis couldn't really play the guitar slung around his waist.

As they fashioned spit-curls, he warned of the dangers of gimmickry. He further stated that the Memphis warbler was strictly no talent, and the end result of the prolific public relations job by Colonel Tom Parker.

And thus he grew in age and in wisdom until like Plato he could say, I don't know much except That I don't know much.

PHOENIX
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Students scribble on our wall

"Breath on it more . . ."

And:

"Why don't you publish your wall comments in one of your Phoenix editions?"

These are typical of the questions, comments and criticisms listed daily on the Phoenix "wall edition."

The "wall edition" is a posting of the weekly Phoenix in the hall outside HLL 207. Posted with it is the "critics corner," several sheets of blank paper for graffiti artists.

"I'm from the art department, just visiting this end of campus . . . what the hell is Phoenix?"

Someone answers with:

"Phoenix is a breath of fresh air on the campus."

Complaints, some taken to heart, include:

"Proof reading is extraordinarily poor."

"Have you no rewrite man?"

"Don't be so Christian Science Monitorish. You're too bland."

"Too slick."

"Why the Phoenix? We already have the Examiner and Chronicle."

Some comments don't make much sense.

"The pages are numbered in sequence."

"Bring it on down, more graphic material, don't worry people will feel it, they don't need to follow your linear tunnel, let it get a bit more tense, and breath on it more."

Oh really?

Some people even like the Phoenix.

"A fine job."

"It's quality. Keep it up, Phoenix."

"The sports coverage is great."

"I think your first issue was a credit to your department, a credit which is not equally shared by (name withheld).

There was even a suggestion for the wall edition.

"The critics corner is not big enough. Why not put a page next to every Phoenix page?"

Guitars strum for fun at Juvenile Hall

By Art Beeghly

Gavels rap in the courtrooms sentencing young boys to their first jail sentences. The click of a key in a metal door reverberates with the sound of authority.

But on a high fog-swept ledge in Twin Peaks at the Youth Guidance Center there is the sound of hope, the sound of fun—the sound of guitars.

Mrs. Laura Weber who has taught guitar over KQED TV for 2½ years began instruction at the Center two months ago.

Not Different

"I don't find these classes any different than any others I've taught. The kids are just as well behaved."

She teaches two one-hour classes, first for the girls, then the boys.

The boys' classroom is windowless but otherwise conventional. Too many chairs are squeezed into the room and, like everywhere else, the teacher has to look for a piece of chalk.

No Crew Cuts

Each student is dressed in blue jeans and floppy white T-Shirts. Hair styles are up to the boys. A cropped military cut was nowhere to be seen.

Five boys, around 14 years old, enter the classroom and automatically unpack their guitars from cardboard cartons.

They scrape stright-back chairs into a circle.

Before Mrs. Weber begins her lesson, the boys zealously slap the strings, not in hostile rebellion but in enthused abandon.

Shhh

A strident "shh!" pierces the din along with an impatient "come on, shut up!" from another boy and the others comply.

The room quiets.

"Is that too high, gentlemen?" Mrs. Weber asks as she begins singing "Tom Dooley." Few voices join in. She ends her song and begins chord work.

"This is a low E, play that. The next one is what?"

"A, right."

She walks around from guitar to guitar, looking at the struggling fingers, hearing shaky chords.

Clunky

"The reason it sounds clunky is because you're not pressing hard enough on the fret," she tells one boy.

As she draws closer, another student leans over to the boy next to him and asks, "That's A, huh?" hoping to get his fingers in the right place.

After the A and E chords were played by all the students, Mrs. Weber started the class on "Tom Dooley."

This time, they played and she sang.

"Hang down your head and—change to the other chord!—cry," she sings halting, waiting for the students to supply her with the correct accompaniment.

True and Clear

Next she sings "Skip to My Lou," another song in the same two chords. Her voice is not strong but it is true and clear.

Mrs. Weber drills them again on the chords and promises to find the chords to "Sunshine, Blue Sky" by The Temptations.

She finishes the hour singing "Feeling Groovey."

The boys cease all jokes, jostling and noise. The petite brunette sitting on the stool sings just for them.

Her beige dress and white high-heeled shoes produce glamor in the small room. Her playing gives hope to the boys. ys.

"These kids have felt failure through their lives. Playing the guitar can give them success, a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction," Mrs. Weber said.

Michael Pappas, executive secretary of the Volunteer Auxiliary at the Center, directs voluntary programs at the Center.

Besides the guitar classes, other programs are counseling, art classes, a Cub Scout pack and outside trips.

SF State Students

Twenty SF State students donate time at the Center in these programs.

"Only the kids with good behavior were selected for Mrs. Weber's guitar classes. The others who act creepy lose their privileges.

"All the kids wanted to take the classes but we went from the top of the good-behavior list," Pappas said.

The guitar classes have 12 to 15 students weekly. The Youth Guidance Center has 320 youths.

Log Cabin

The boys Mrs. Weber teaches have been committed to the Center for 30 to 90 day terms. After they leave the Center, they will be sent to Log Cabin Ranch School in La Honda.

"It's a wonderful place in the country with full-time teachers and counselors," Pappas said.

"I'm positive guitar classes will be started at Log Cabin soon. We are looking for a teacher now," he said.

Mrs. Weber is happy with the progress of her students at the Center. But she doesn't know how long the program will last.

"I'll just see how it goes and if the kids stay interested," she said.

Laura Weber
Just strumming along

Mission District housing needs immediate attention

(Continued from Page 1)

base to work on these issues more effectively," he said.

In the majority of cases, the substandard housing needs rehabilitation – not demolition.

But even bringing all the available housing in the Mission District up to standard would not solve the problem, Martinez said.

More units are needed to house the increasing number of persons into this area.

A recently published report by the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco shows that no new units of public housing or moderate-income housing were completed last year in San Francisco.

The only public housing now available in the Mission is the Valencia Gardesn apartments. Consisting of 246 low-rent units, Valencia Gardens was constructed in 1942.

The Mission Dolores Apartments for the elderly a public housing project strictly for senior citizens, has just been completed.

There are no programs in the area for rent subsidies or rent control according to the Housing Authority.

"The Federal Government seems uninterested in supplying housing for the poor," Martinez said.

"The housing being constructed in other areas of the city is primarily studio and one-bedroom units. This would be especially inadequate for the large families in this area who need three or four-bedroom units," he said.

A number of other factors have added to the problem of overcrowding in the Mission District said Martinez. These are:

*A great number of Negroes have moved out of redevelopment areas into the Mission District.

*Chinese immigrants are now going directly into the Mission areas because Chinetown has reached its stauration point.

*Persons from the redevelopment area south of Market Street are beginning to move into the Mission District in search of inexpensive, temporary accomodations.

*Low-income people from other areas of the city continue to arrive daily, because no where else in San Francisco are rents as low as those in the Mission.

This constant demand has made the housing situation critical.

Model City

The Mission Coalition Organization submitted an application for a Model Neighborhood Planning Grant to the Department of Housing and Urban Development on April 15.

The application is still under consideration by the Board of Supervisors.

The Nationwide Model City Program is an attempt to attack all social problems in a depressed area – schools, housing and unemployment. This is done through supplemental funds from the Federal Government.

"We won't know until August or September if our application for Federal Funds has been accepted," Martinez said.

"The Government requires that the residents of the community under consideration for the Model City Program have an understanding of the program itself and be aware of what needs to be done in their area," Martinez said.

This opportunity for community involvement did not exist in the redevelopment projects previously voted down by the Mission community, he said.

Black instructor being sought for Athletic dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

manipulating us," he said.

"He can talk about outside influence all he wants, but it comes right down to this – he is going to have to satisfy us, the black athletes," Smith said.

Wyness said that he is hoping for further meetings with the black athletes.

"As long as we can talk, then the situation is not hopeless. We are not shutting the door to anyone, we want to keep the dialogue going," he said.

Smith said the black athletes are taking a "wait and see" attitude to the efforts made by the Athletic Department.

Action Now

"We have given the department five demands which we fell they can take action on before the end of the semester. We want to see something done about these conditions before school is let out for summer," Grayson said.

"If we don't get action by May 25, then we are going to move against the department," he said.

Smith said the black athletes have the support of the Associated Students, which funds the department.

"If the department is racist, then they shouldn't be allocated any money," he said.

Russ Bass, AS president, said "if evidence is provided that bias exists in the Athletic Department we will put a freeze on their budget.

English dept may split

(Continued from Page 1)

separate from it to give more attention to our own affairs."

Thus far the resolution has been approved by the English Department Administrative Board and Humanities Dean James Wilson.

But it still requires the approval of the School of Humanities Council, the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, and final approval by Vice President of Academic Affairs Donald Garrity and the Council of Academic Deans.

Putman, Rice, Wiegand and Wilner have formed a committee to work on the administrative separation by fall semester, 1968.

But it is recognized that a division of the two departments may be forestalled until the spring semester or later.

Dorm construction back on schedule

After a series of delays, reconstruction on Merced Hall's fire-gutted lounge-recreation area is moving along on schedule.

"Reconstruction on the men's dorm has taken longer than anyone thought it would, but as of now it's rolling right along," Executive Dean of Campus Development Franklin Sheehan said.

Campus officials have run into a number of difficulties that have caused the delay.

For one thing, the local Fire Marshal has demanded additional safety features be included in the reconstruction.

"When the original facilities were built they were considered safe, but regulations have changed since then," Housing Director George Changaris said.

"The new regulations were not retroactive to the original construction, but were applicable to all new buildings and reconstruction," Changanis said.

The next delay came when officials had to find the money to finance the additions.

More Delays

The new additions had to be interpreted into architectural, mechanical, and electrical plans, an architect had to be hired and contractors had to bid for the job —all causing more delays.

The reconstruction is being directed by general contractor Ira Coburn, who in turn deals with all subcontractors.

"Since each subcontractor deals with one aspect of building, one can't get his work done until another one does. At the beginning of reconstruction the activities of the subcontractors were not coordinated," Changaris said.

According to Changaris the Nov. 6 fire caused $90,000 damage, only $52,000 of which is paid for by insurance.

The rest is being paid with money from the state residence hall reserve fund, to which every state college residence hall is required to pay.

There is no date for completion but Sheehan said it will be as early as possible.

Concurrent with the men's dorm reconstruction is construction of an addition to the residential Dining Hall.

The addition is designed to accommodate students from the new residence hall now being constructed.

This addition will double the size of the existing facilities. It will cost $350,000.

It's being financed out of the dormitory revenue fund, which is an accumulation of money and sale of revenue bonds.

These bonds are sold to finance non-state funded construction.

Sheehan said construction of the Dining Hall addition could take a year, but "we don't anticipate this."

JOB CORPS ENCOURAGES YOUTH TO FIND ANSWERS

By Marlowe Churchill

Located at 1904 Adeline St. in West Oakland is an unpretentious building.

As a local Job Corps office, this building can offer a new start to any young man willing to trust Manager John Rice and his staff.

According to Rice, the office is located in one of the roughest sections in the East Bay.

Reach People

"We learned that to reach these people we would have to situate ourselves right in the middle of the ghetto," he said.

Rice, a 30 year old SF State graduate, said that the young men, between ages 16-21, are 95 percent Negro.

"These youth have had little education, have had some brushes with the law, and have anti-white sentiments." Rice said.

Rice, a tall, slim, and friendly person, eased back in his chair behind his desk and said, "most of the kids are curious and willing to let us try and help.

"They have a lot of negative feelings about whitey's society. But, they're asking for help," he said.

Since the Job Corps was established in 1964, by act of Congress 123 Job Corps camps to train these men have been built throughout the country.

One of these camps is located a few miles west of Livermore—Camp Parks.

When the Office of Economic Opportunity set up the Job Corps, the idea was to turn delinquents and welfare cases into job-holding taxpayers.

The 40,000 corpsmen (one-fourth are women) are paid $30 a month. This takes care of personal expenses and clothing.

When a corpsman finishes his program, he receives $50 for each month he was enrolled.

Rice said he has trouble convincing employers and unions to give jobs to youth who have completed programs.

"We have to help these young men break bad habits. Being clean and punctual are introduced to these kids as something quite different from their daily ritual," he said.

Basics

Each Job Corps center specializes in certain skills geared to teach basic fundamentals including welding, carpentry, and painting.

If the corpsman needs further training in reading, and math, academic studies are offered which are equivalent to high school work.

The center is a recruiting and counseling office. From there a corpsman is sent to a camp.

A corpsman's day starts at 6 a.m. and light go out at 11 p.m. The day consists of three hours of academic instruction, three of vocational training, plus required group meetings, chores and recreation.

Difficult Task

"Encouraging young men to come into the office and talk is difficult," Rice said.

"They don't trust us, and I frankly don't think I could walk out into their streets. Because of this mutual distrust, we have people from the community go out and spread the word. They promote us as a service to them," Rice said.

The office receives approximately 500 to 1,000 contacts each month. These range from phone calls to interviews. In some instances, one person calls several times.

Moral Support

"We arrange appointments with employers, and if necessary, we accompany them to the interviews and give moral support," Rice said.

Rice said his job would be successful if just one person found a job.

He said that these kids may not have much education, but they certainly can debate issues adequately that involve them personally.

"We have a student from St. Mary's who comes in and helps. The first time he sat in on a discussion, he was subjected to most of the argument," Rice said.

"He ended up by just shaking his head in bewilderment, saying, 'I just don't understand'." he said.

ALBEE'S INTROSPECTIVE TRIP

By Bruce Campbell

Edward Albee's "A Delicate Balance," staged by the American Conservatory Theatre, has never received the uproarious accolades which "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" received.

And Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor will probably never make the play a smash on the cinema circuit, nor will "A Delicate Balance" ever glare with sordid exhibitions of egos in bitter conflict.

"A Delicate Balance" is instead, an artistic, introspective excursion of the intellect into a new dimension of "Woolf's" emotional excess.

Pierces Core

"Balance" still grapples with the absurdity of middle-class suburbia, but in the precise dissection of that condition, the play pierces the core of its intended target with remarkable accuracy.

"Woolf" tore into the festering guts of American society, and reveled in the subsequent gore. But "Balance" is a clinical crossection which extracts action and character from meaning and motion.

As a result, "Balance" is more allegorical with its characters being different aspects of a collective conscience.

Lively Rhetoric

Accordingly, "Balance" demands strict attention in an absence of emotional holocaust, and because of its subtle, anti-climactic import, Albee's play depends more on enlivened rhetoric and creative production than on conflict for conflict's sake.

As performed by the A.C.T., "Balance" has been pumped full of explosive emotion and charged with superb performances, but dramatic-wise, it still drags because of the decidedly internal and artistic development of the play.

Instead of angry and frenzied slashes into the American psyche, Albee understates his theme by meticulously substituting violence and distinctive action for frustration and inaction.

Prufrocks All

The characters are abstractions of angry and sensitive Prufrocks incapable of forcing a moment to its illogical crisis.

Tobias (Robert Gerringer) and Agnes (Josephine Nichols) are the central characters from which all action pivots. And accordingly, they are inert and helpless.

Tobias is the typical well-meaning upper-middle class father and husband who has become symbolically castrated in his attempts to be a good guy who only cheats on his wife when his best friend is along.

He is the impotent figurehead of a well ordered society, who, by ignoring his own absurdity becomes slave to everyone elses.

Always, Always . . .

Agnes is a creature of rhetoric. She prides herself upon being "articulate," and indeed, she is always talking, always analyzing, always classifying, and in the process, she always loses the rhythm of the moment.

Their daughter, Julia (Ellen Geer), is the high-strung extension of their own sickness.

She has boo-hooed herself through several marriages, her first husband being a fag (a symbol for Albee's sub-theme of the emasculation of the American male), and rebounds between parents and spouse like a neurotic tennis ball.

Claire (Barbara Colby), the alcoholic parasitic sister of Agnes, represents a sort of moral conscience upon society in the style of a swaggering, slapsticking Shakesperian fool.

She is alcoholic, but is the only one with sobering comment.

Into this black dilemma of coexistence or no-existence strut two well-scrubbed cadavers, Harry (Glenn Mazen) and Edna (Patricia Falkenhain), fleeing from some unnamed terror.

The terror, as Edna states, is "nothing."

In the last scene, the family is gathered in the living room on a Sunday morning, wondering how to start the day as the sun ironically rises in the background.

There is no climax, no remedy, no hope as the characters can only continue their one-dimensional existence upon a flat and dreary plane.

'Bedazzled' reveals new superhero

By Ben Fong-Torres

There may be more to America's historical fascination with Superman, Batman, Wonder Woman, and their assorted colleagues than mere entrancement by mammoth muscles, super powers, and ridiculous sounds of fisticuffs.

That is, might it be that all of us—and all of us are quite well-acquainted with these pulpular heroes—wish to have a second identity?

Snap

Or, at least, haven't we all wished, at one time or another, that we could, with a snap of the finger, become just a little more virile, a little more handsome (or beautiful or both), a little more wealthy—or, if we happened to all those already—a little more perfect?

Of course we have.

And that, for lack of a better simile, is the foundation for "Bedazzled," at the Larkin Theater, a fantasy-comedy along the lines of Marlow's "Doctor Faustus" (the selling of a soul to the devil in exchange for seven wishes).

Our doctor, however, is far from being a professional man; he's Stanley Moon (Dudley Morse), a dullard of a short-order cook in love (but in vain) with Margaret (Eleanor Bron), the slinky waitress at his place of employment.

Sells His Soul

Frustrated by her indifference to his romantic overtures, he tries to hang himself from an overhead pipe, which breaks when he leaps.

And into the picture comes the life—and soul-saving devil himself (Peter Cook).

Once one of God's favorite angels, he's been demoted to his underground chores, (putting scratches into albums, aiming pigeons and their droppings onto pedestrians, ripping off the last pages to novels, etc.) unless and until he can come up (to Heaven, one presumes) with a hundred billion souls.

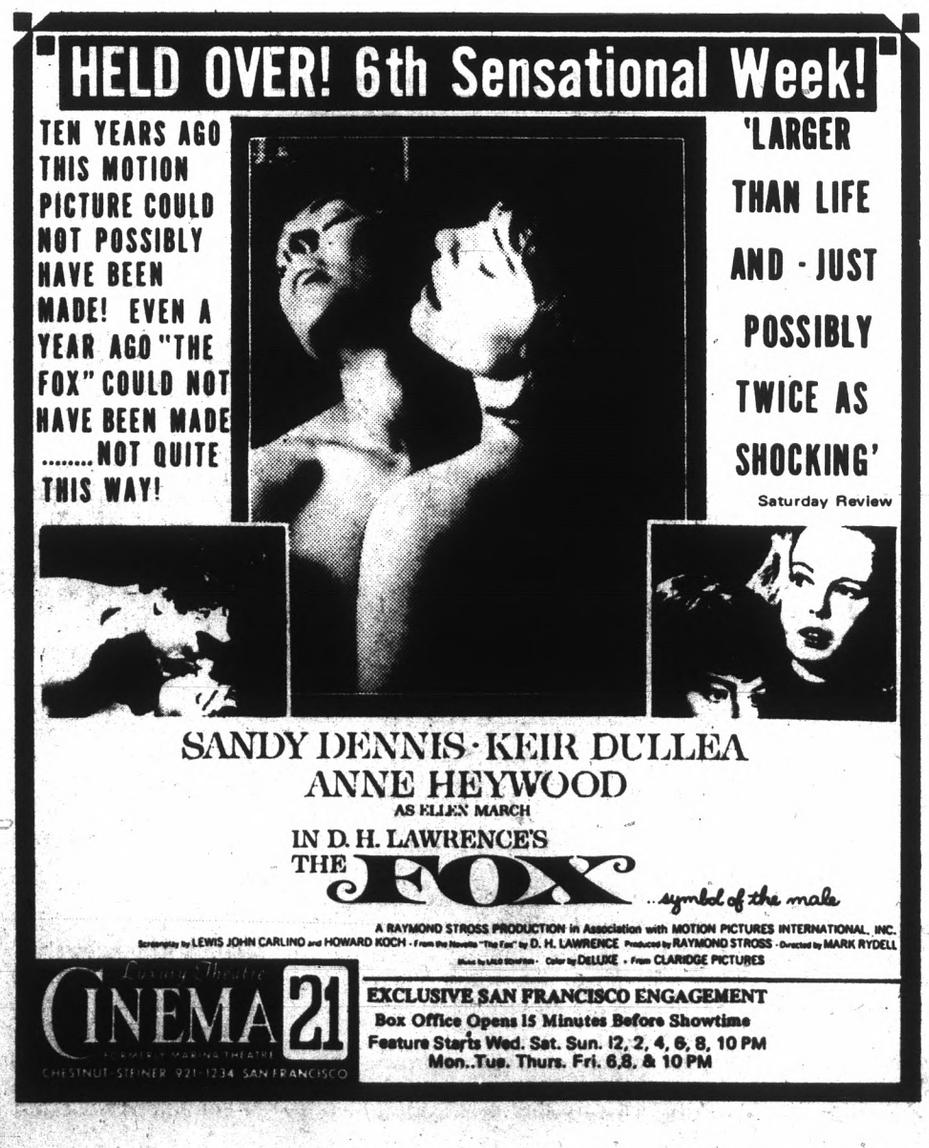
Stanley Moon's soul is to be one of them.

Break

And the whimpy Moon, recognizing the need for something out of the ordinary if he's to become a Romeo as well as a hash-slinger, sells his soul, taking off on an eye-filling trip of most of the finest handiwork that British film-makers have to offer.

Stanley's inadequately-worded wishes, designed to get him his girl, do everything but that, and he stumbles from one "identity" to another, with Margaret always one man, thought-spectrum, or world away.

It's a simple idea, and the Moon-Cook team milk the magic/devil themes for all they're worth.


HELD OVER! 6th Sensational Week!
TEN YEARS AGO THIS MOTION PICTURE COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN MADE! EVEN A YEAR AGO "THE FOX" COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE .....NOT QUITE THIS WAY!
'LARGER THAN LIFE AND - JUST POSSIBLY TWICE AS SHOCKING'
Saturday Review
SANDY DENNIS · KEIR DULLEA
ANNE HEYWOOD
AS ELLEN MARCH
IN D. H. LAWRENCE'S
THE FOX
...symbol of the male
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Screenplay by LEWIS JOHN CARLINO and HOWARD KOCH · From the Novella "The Fox" by D. H. LAWRENCE Produced by RAYMOND STROSS · Directed by MARK RYDELL
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Counterpoint

Sonny, the curious giant

Steve Toomajian

The giants of jazz are the men who develop such a radically individual style that they alter the course of music history.

Such a man is Sonny Rollins.

And it is Sonny Rollins who is also one of the most peculiar of all tenor saxophonists.

Because he is a man of so many faces – so many twists of the imagination – he has become more of an enigma than a popular hero.

Rollins' ascendancy as a distinctive creator coincided with the rise of another tenor saxophonist, John Coltrane.

Both men paid their dues in the same clubs and with the same combos, and both men were known as "hard" players early in their careers.

That was in the mid-fifties.

Today Coltrane is dead. His voice was stilled last summer at the age of 40.

Rollins, the other tenor giant, is playing better than ever.

Yet the popularity of Sonny Rollins, though never in jeopardy among fellow musicians, has paled considerably among the listening public.

Somewhere along the path of creative growth Rollins and Coltrane had split off into opposite directions.

Rollins' path, equally unique as Trane's, will probably never garner an audience of equal size and diversity.

Trane was able to gain a large following which included those not accustomed to jazz music.

The more he played the less he burdened himself with formal structures, to the point where his last recordings were continuous improvisations on one short melody and one static mood.

Trane was no longer an observer. His music was no longer born of conscious design.

It was instead an immediate, total, and uninhibited fling into the deeper levels of the mind and soul.

Sonny Rollins
Unique Conception

The spiritual revelation demanded total participation or total rejection. There was no middle ground.

It is this music that has captured the fancy of millions, including the younger listeners more accustomed to rock.

By the time Coltrane had begun his heavy journey into one feeling-dimension Rollins had brought to fruition his concept of emotional variety.

He takes short, almost child-like tunes, picks them apart until they seem totally exhausted, then picks them apart some more.

A Rollins improvisation is a succession of broken, twisted lines of varying thickness and stress, sudden shifts of tempo, quick changes of mood, and surprising conclusions.

But for all his unpredictability Rollins' musical adventures are imbued by his own brand of logical flow.

He plays with complete self assurance and a seemingly limitless sense of the absurd.

Those who know John Coltrane know themselves deeply, and they will have the capacity to develop more fulfilling relationships with others.

Those who know Sonny Rollins have embraced the inconsistencies and subtleties of humanity.

They will see themselves through the eyes of a smiling muse.

San Francisco goes Hollywood, motion picture crews flood city

By Marlowe Churchill

Hollywood motion picture crews have pounced upon San Francisco with almost as much passion as hens mobbing the only rooster in a chicken coop.

Since last summer when Richard Lester brought his company here to film "Petula" starring Julie Christie and George C. Scott, the city has gone Hollywood in a big way.

In recent months several films starring such celluloid favorites as 40 year old juvenile Tony Curtis, teetotaler Jackie Gleason, and rough and tough Steve McQueen have exploited the city's famous skyline in glorious color and Panavision.

Bombs

But it must be noted that many films that have been shot in the city have been box office bombs.

These include such favorites as "House on Telegraph Hill," "The Subterraneans," an Ann-Margaret saga of a few years back—title now forgotten—and "It Came From Beneath the Sea."

But like the 50 year old virgin, Hollywood never seems to learn from past failures.

A Warner Bros. picture called "Bullit" is currently the only movie being filmed in San Francisco in its entirety.

Scenes

Other movies that have filmed scenes in the City are "Skidoo," starring Gleason and Lowell High School graduate Carol Channing, and "The Boston Strangler."

"The Boston Strangler," a film adaptation of the best-selling novel by Gerald Frank, stars Curtis, Henry Fonda and George Kennedy.

The production crew came to San Francisco to film an alley scene. Apparently alleys in Boston and San Francisco are similar.

Curtis, who portrays the strangler, was struck by a plank while filming in Boston. He returned to Los Angeles for repair and a divorce.

An Alley is Alley

Rather than return to Boston for one sequence an alley in back of attorney Melvin Belli's office was selected for the capture scene.

The film is about the man who strangled 13 women from 1962 through 1964. Detective Phil Di Natiali is the man who assisted in the capture of the strangler.

He is special advisor to the movie.

Kennedy plays the detective role. Kennedy just won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actor in "Cool Hand Luke."

Fonda portrays an assistant Attorney General who set up a special bureau to capture the killer. The real strangler is Albert Di Salvo, played by Curtis.

"The Boston Strangler" will be released this summer.

In SF

"Bullit" is a film that actually takes place in San Francisco. This, the production manager Ned Moss said, "we're not here to film the Golden Gate Bridge as a beautiful background. We're here because our film takes place in San Francisco.

"Bullit" is about a detective, McQueen, who is assigned to guard a key witness to a Senate sub-committee. The witness is killed. Naturally, Bullit, goes after the killer.

The dead witness turns out to be a false witness and the plot thickens.

Robert Vaughn (The Man who used to be from U.N.C.L.E.) plays an ambitious politician. Could this role be in preparation for Vaughn's future career?

The picture is directed by Peter Yates, a Britisher who is filming his first American picture.

Everywhere

"Bullit" has filmed at the airport, General Hospital, the streets downtown, the Hall of Justice, a rundown hotel off the Embarcadero, and a mansion in Pacific Heights.

Currently, "Bullit" is being shot at night, making it difficult for spectators to see their motorcycle hero.

Moss said the police have been cooperative in retaining crowds.

Movie companies prefer filming at their own studios, Moss said. He added that realistic photography demands that movies be filmed at least in portion on location.

"Bullit" is to be released in December.

The Great One

The Gleason flick has come and gone. It is to be released this summer. The big man makes better copy for columnists than his movie.

Gleason and friends have a tendency to appear in fine restaurants anonymously wondering where the action is, startling and confusing maitres d' hotel.

One story has Gleason asking a prominent restaurateur to find a few girls for the boys. "And away we go!"

One of the most interesting places to visit is the cable car barn. San Francisco's life line to the cable cars is located at Mason and Washington.

How to make a cable car run or the city's secret underground

The lifeline of San Francisco's cable cars—a 4 inch thick steel line—crawls unseen beneath the city's hills.

But the cable cars' mechanical heart is bared for all to see in the Cable Car Barn, at Mason and Washington Streets.

The Visitors' Gallery perches over 10 huge, spoked metal wheels, six in front of the visitors platform.

Spin

They spin just fast enough to make the workman walking between them tread carefully as he pours grease on a silver-colored axle.

They spin slowly enough for the visitors to marvel at the massive bolts planted in their hubs.

Each cable car line—the California, the Hyde and the Powell-Mason—has a separate cable that is fed by individual systems, of motors and wheels.

Rims

The cable moves on the wheels' rims at 9½ mph.

The recently renovated building was constructed in 1873. Its clean brick exterior has crisp white window panes. Blue and magenta hydrangeas neatly grow in window boxes.

The US flag, the California Bear and an unusual brown eagle San Francisco flag fly over the Barn.

Red-carpeted stairs lead to the elevated gallery where gaslight type chandeliers hang.

Old Photos

Inside on the visitors' mezzanine are old brown photographs of lady shoppers riding wooden cars up Fillmore Street where there are no longer tracks.

There is a meticulously shined brass plaque proclaiming the Barn was made a national landmark in 1964.

The Victorian style of the gallery combines strangely with the machinery's steady, high-pitched whirr and the low, uneven rumble of motors churning.

Dings

By pulling a cord a visitor can play conductor and ring a cable car bell. Even with the gentlest, most cautious tug of the cord, the bell dings loudly.

Since last November, an estimated 70,000 visitors have seen the Barn.

Gradually, you realize the Barn is filled with a pleasant, almost cinnamon-like smell. Maybe it's warm oil.'

If you want to know how the system operates, uniformed Muni man will lean over the balcony and try to explain the machinery's churnings.

Stairs

More information is offered up a long, narrow flight of worn stairs on the Mason Street side of the building.

A diagram of a cable car's mechanisms—from the roof to the bottom is shown.

You can play gripman by climbing the stairs of a gallows-type platform. A long black lever with a worn, brass handle is the brake the conductor leans back on and cranks, to stop the car.

19

Old number 19 is on display. It is the largest cable car to operate in the city, about 10 feet longer than today's cars.

The Public Utilities Commission has decided to expand the Visitors' Gallery. Rest rooms and specially lighted displays of the history and operation of the cars will also be added.

Construction is scheduled to begin June 1.

JACOBS RAPS SYSTEM

By Rene Klein

The voice of the Peace and Freedom Party in California has a New York accent and comes sharply to the point.

It belongs to Paul Jacobs.

"This country is heading for disaster. Its society is not capable of withstanding the shocks it has been subjected to," he said.

Jacobs is running for the U.S. Senate on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket.

Can't Win

"I have no illusions about winning but I hope that my candidacy and the campaign will help popularize radical solutions," he said.

Jacobs said that only a series of radical solutions would cure the country's ailments ranging from the race crisis to foreign policy.

"This system stinks," he said, "Its institutions can't be reworked but have to be torn down and completely restructured."

Third Force

In the Peace and Freedom Party, Jacobs has a radical third force, with which he has long identified.

Jacobs has advocated the leftist movement through his writings. He recently wrote "Prelude to a Riot," a book analyzing the present racial crisis.

To Jacobs America is not the land of opportunity. He said this country is not a melting pot but has been trying to melt its people down.

"For the colored people this system has never functioned," he said. "Being equal to them has meant becoming white and the black people don't accept that any longer."

Jacobs sees the racial crisis in the cities as a payoff for 400 years of depression and world-wide exploitation.

Struggle

He calls it a "domestic anti-colonialism" and finds it no different from any other struggle for independence.

In "Prelude to a Riot," Jacobs said the minorities are organizing for defense.

"They watch Matt Dillon gun down his opponent and become a hero and they're taking it seriously."

Jacobs said the minorities are beginning to lose the self-degrading feeling that has been bred into them.

Colors

"Everything that's black is bad, negative. If you're brown, well that's cute, not as bad as being black but not as good as white," he said.

"Minorities will assert their rights as individuals but they can't do it under the present system, they must break away," he said.

Jacobs said the Peace and Freedom Party is looking at society and, unlike the other parties, is working with the concept of what ought to be and not what is.

"The major parties don't have a platform. Immediately after the election the platforms die and the policy goes on unchanged," he said.

Junk It

Jacobs' platform reflects his ideas of "junking" the system.

"I would look at crime, the nature of it. Now there's a justice for the rich and the poor. Lower classes are never judged by their peers," he said.

Jacobs said the control system in the country will have to be broken. Black police should patrol black communities.

He calls for changes in many of the social programs.

"The entire welfare system has to be abolished. The present system is designed to keep people on welfare. As soon as these people make some money, it is immediately subtracted from their welfare," he said.

Education

Education is, in his opinion, a replica of the economic system and he calls it repressive.

"Education is nothing more than vocational training which teaches how to function in the system. Nothing is really learned," he said.

His party supports the liberalizing of abortion laws, legalizing marijuana and the draft resistance.

On US foreign policy Jacobs is equally critical.

"The US has probably become the most hated country of all time," he said.

Fake

"The cold war is a fake, I don't believe that the reasons for it really exist and I'm not sure they ever did," he said.

"We're operating under the assumption that the entire communist world is working as a unit. It seems quite clear that the communist nations are very independent.

"The Vietnam war might well come to an end now through negotiation because the US realized that it was losing," he said.

The Peace and Freedom Party, Jacobs said, is committed to developing a leftist ideology.

The virtue of the party, he said, is its lack of a fixed ideology because the party does not have fixed answers to the country's problems.

Kid

The senatorial candidate, his head cleanly shaven, commands a quick and powerful voice. His radical attitudes developed during the Depression when he was "an upper-middle class kid."

The impact of the Depression aroused his ambition to call for radical changes. He became a "radical Marxist" organizer from 1935 to 1950.

After three years in the Army he returned to working with trade unions and began writing in 1955.

His first project was an expose on the "Atomic Energy Commission's faulty testing procedure in Nevada during the development of the Atom bomb."

The Vietnam war and the response to the crisis of the student movement aroused his interests in initiating change again in early 1960.

"The decay in the American society reradicalized me," he said.

Democrats realign support, nomination still up for grabs

By Lee Heidhues

Though the line-up has changed the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination is still up for grabs.

Some observers were reluctant to take Lyndon Johnson at his word when he decided to forsake another term.

However, no widespread "Draft Lyndon" movement has developed and as Eugene McCarthy is state co-chairman Gerald Hill said, "the Democrats have happily taken the president at his word."

The chief beneficiary of the President's withdrawal was supposed to have been Robert Kennedy.

Enemies

However, the New York senator has some enemies amongst the Democratic hierarchy, which persuaded Hubert Humphrey to join the battle.

The Vice President has something of a score to settle since it was John Kennedy that forced him out of the race in 1960.

Humphrey, the former reform mayor of Minneapolis and liberal Minnesota, senator has been under the scrutinous eye of LBJ for four years.

He has been the president's mouthpiece many times.

1948

What many observers fail to note is that Humphrey led the civil rights fight at the 1948 Democratic convention.

As a senator he was one of the originators of the Peace Corps concept, fought for senate approval of the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and was instrumental in passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill.

Humphrey's problem, though he probably wouldn't admit it, is removing the LBJ stigma.

Kennedy's burden is to capture favor of the party leaders and regain favor with the idealistic youth which swarmed to the campaign of McCarthy.

Party leaders are against Kennedy because they see him as a ruthless operator. They look back to his style as a senate counsel in the 1953 racket hearings and his ruthless methods as US Attorney General.

Many persons believe President Johnson dropped from the race to keep RFK from the nomination.

Stepped Down

The theory goes that the president, seeing himself in dire straits, stepped down rather than battle the 42 year old Kennedy who may have defeated him.

By removing himself, LBJ has taken the anti-Johnson edge from Kennedy's attack and by making even vague peace moves has taken much of the sting from Kennedy's Vietnam policy attacks.

The trio of Democratic candidates has a planned strategy which will guarantee nomination. Kennedy's and McCarthy's are with the voters while Humphrey's lies within the party.

By going into a series of primaries RFK hopes to establish a momentum of victory which will convince the delegates he is the best man.

Leads Polls

At this point the New York Democratic leads a poll of national Democrats and leads in Democratic polls in California and Indiana.

For Kennedy to win the nomination he will have to convince the Democrats that Humphrey carries too much of the Johnson stigma and that McCarthy wouldn't make it in a national campaign.

Thus, with the convention four months and several primaries away, anything can happen in the volatile Democratic party.

Business manager asked to resign

Harold Harroun, AS Business Manager, has been officially requested to resign his position.

AS president Russell Bass, recently elected on the Community-Action slate, made the request in a letter delivered to Harroun on May 7.

Neither Harroun nor Bass has commented on this request.

Under Fire

Harroun has been criticized in the past for working on behalf of the administration rather than the AS.

Earlier this semester the Action Party dominated AS Legislature unanimously passed two bills providing that Harroun take orders from the AS president rather than the Administration.

Harroun argued that these Leg bills violated Title Five of the administrative code and that he saw his responsibility for all student finances to the administration.

Efficient

Harroun assumed duties as AS Business Manager in 1961. He takes pride in the "greater efficiency" of the Business Office since that time.

"I don't know of another organization on campus which has extended its services to meet heavier workloads with only a slight increase of employees and an actual decrease in operating expenses," he said.

The AS Business Office handles AS records and finances, in addition to providing student services such as lost and found and check cashing.

Members of the AS legislature in the past have been critical of the amount of money allocated to the Business Office.

Sheldon Nyman, currently AS Treasurer, has said that "over one-third of the AS budget goes to the bureaucracy of the Business Office and Intercollegiate Athletics,"

This year the Business Office received an AS subsidy of $78,000.

Black instructor hired

(Continued from Page 1)

Radicalism in the U. S.,' "Economic History of Pre-Industrial Europe," "Scientific Revolutions," and "Historical Perspectives on Latin America."

Students with suggestions for Spring '69 subject matter in the undergraduate colloquium should contact the history department's curriculum committee or chairman by October 15.

The curriculum committee, a faculty body with the department chairman as ex-officio member, is to be established next semester along with a student advisory council.

The student group is set up as the students' official negotiating body.

The faculty committee, however, will be the body to make decisions on curriculum change.

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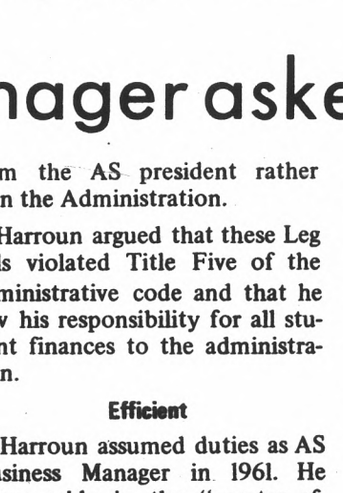

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STEP OFFERS NEW APPROACH

Learning to count. Easy for some; difficult for many. The STEP program is helping this way.

The SF State based Sausalito Teacher Education Project is experimenting with new teaching methods for "deprived" children.

"STEP has opened up new ideas," said student teacher Anne Maughan.

"Instead of talking down to the kids and using threats and punishment, we treat them like people and use incentives and rewards," she said.

But apparently one of the biggest obstacles to STEP students is trying to overcome the resistance of old-fashioned teachers to new ideas.

Resistance

One student, who did not wish to be named, said that many teachers are more concerned with "controlling" the children rather than relating to them.

The goal of STEP is to "prepare teachers to be more effective in our dynamic and ever-changing society."

Grades kindergarten through eight are included in the program.

According to Elizabeth Titsworth, assistant director of STEP and associate professor of education at SF State, STEP is having a growing influence on teacher education institutions.

It also influences school districts where former STEP students are teaching, and almost a thousand children who have been directly or indirectly involved in STEP.

Trailer

STEP operates on campus from a white trailer tucked away at the far end of the Buildings and Grounds area.

In Sausalito, it also operates from a white trailer on the Bayside Elementary School grounds.

Close teacher-student relationship is another goal in the STEP program.

Fifty-two SF State credential candidates are enrolled in the program this year, along with 23 full time faculty members and community workers.

The STEP program includes:

- Direct classroom experience as teacher assistants, student teachers, and teacher interns.
- Instruction related to the classroom experience through seminars, conferences, and individual attention.
- In-service education for classroom teachers.
- Creative use of different media such as slides, films, and tape recorders.
- A professional and curriculum materials center which has instructional units, kits, literature, and experimental materials for seminar and classroom use.

STEP was created through the efforts of SF State and the Sausalito School District in 1966.

Sausalito had a newly integrated school system and SF State was trying to develop a program that would prepare teachers for work in such a situation.

Emphasis

The emphasis was on preparing teachers to work with "deprived" children and/or in a desegrated school environment.

The program takes a full year (two semesters and a summer). Students spend five days a week, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the center and in the classrooms.

Students are accepted into the program by the selection committee on the basis of several interviews.

Currently in the program are 34 teacher assistants, 14 student teachers, and four teacher interns.

"The STEP program attempts to provide highly motivated teacher assistants, student teachers, teacher interns, and a broad variety of curriculum materials," Miss Titsworth said.

California relies on brain drain to attract bright minds into state

Brain draining is big business throughout the nation and world.

Brains are enticed to different states by high salaries and freedom on projects, and on a larger scale, many promising scientists and technologists are lured to other nations by comparable means.

California is failing to train the brains it needs according to a study made by Nicholas DeWitt from Indiana University.

Worst Effects

On the international scene, an attempt to remove one of the worst effects of the brain drain has been started here by 25 leading American and Canadian scientists.

High salaries and freedom on projects are used to entice promising scientists, technologists and teachers to different areas.

Last fall, 53 of 108 new instructors at SF State came from outside California. For fall 1968, 29 of the 48 already hired will come from out-of-state.

This trend holds true for many of the instructors presently teaching here.

Climate, salaries, academic freedom and a slower pace of living are among the reasons listed by instructors who move West.

"I had friends going to graduate school at U.C. of Berkeley," said Jane Gurko, assistant professor of English. "They wanted me to come out and continue school here."

She said, "student admissions closed in New York before they did here, and I pictured California as a fun, party-type place. I was looking for a new horizon so I came."

Patrick Gleeson, associate professor of English, said, "the climate brought me here. California has more sun and less rain than Seattle. I also came to SF State because of the academic freedom here."

Leroy Burwen, director of institutional studies, came to California when RAND/System Development Corporation sent him to Santa Monica.

"The by-products of California enticed me to stay," he said.

UN Steps In

Twenty-five North Americans are working through the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology to alleviate the worst effects of brain draining.

They are designing a system of fellowships for scientists in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

This would encourage them to work in their native lands rather than emigrate to laboratories and universities in Europe and North America.

Over the next few years, 200 to 300 three-year fellowships would be established by this Canadian-American plan.

These fellowships would bring scientists from developing countries to the United States and Canada for one to three months to work and study with the remainder of the year devoted to their work at home.

Goal

The North American sponsors hope that this program would help overcome the feeling of isolation which causes scientists in poorer lands to seek countries where the scientific action is, or to seek the main centers of discovery and new equipment.

On the other hand, California relies on the brain drain.

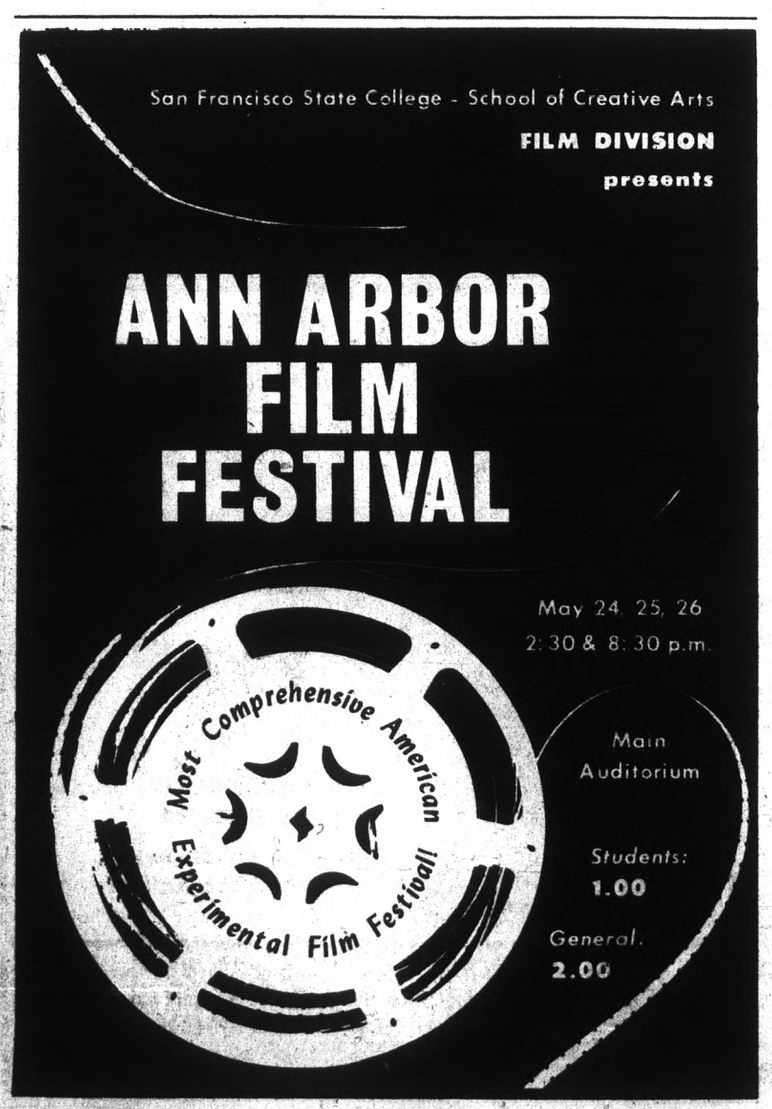
DeWitt, noted for his study of Russian education and manpower, took a long look at California.

He came to the conclusion that California, instead of training the brains it needs, had relied on a brain drain from other states for 40 percent of its skilled labor over the past 20 years.

DeWitt, citing a federally financed survey he made for the State Committee on Public Education, said that since 1950 the needs of the California economy have outstripped the ability of schools to supply trained workers.

While high school and college graduates from other states may be attracted to California, he said it is dangerous to rely on the assumption it will continue.

DeWitt urged an effort to reduce school drop-outs and said, "there is virtually no effort in California government to consider long-range economic needs in formulating education policy."



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A boundless universe of color

By Ted Rabinowitsh

One enters the musty bookshop, past the eyes of cigarillo-smoking Bruno, and up the narrow staircase lined with pastel and watercolor paintings by Patricia Ross, whose art is now being featured at Bruno's Art Gallery and Bookstore, 1347 Polk St.

The physical body of Patricia Ross is 26 years old and a resident of San Francisco. Her mind is somewhere else.

Her paintings have a mystical quality and seem to operate on a different level of consciousness than most human beings are used to.

Confusing

Her art is complex and sometimes confusing. It is brilliantly colorful, containing a multitude of symbols and objects.

Some of the paintings are reminiscent of the finger-painting days of elementary school. Others have a similar quality to works by Chagall, with weird beasts in awkward positions.

Miss Ross seems to have a visionary mind. Her paintings rise far above mundane concepts into an ethereal world of bizarre, deep-eyed animals, flowing volcanic color, and mysterious maidens.

Many of her paintings look like the inside of a person's brain. Millions of thoughts swirl around with no central point.

Some paintings represent the conscious mind. They are light and superficial.

Awesome

Others represent the subconscious or even the supraconscious. These have a deep and awesome quality.

Most of the paintings are without names. They are simply numbered.

Number 12, which David Moa, director of the gallery, calls "The Cup of Gold Speaking to the Ear of God," shows two male faces.

One has red hair. The other has yellow hair and green lips. They are staring at a female face which is inside a chalice with colored foam surrounding it.

"Walpurgisnight," perhaps the masterpiece of the gallery, has a volcanic quality. It flows and is brightly colored. Flowers abound.

Nude

A butterfly sits on the head of a nude woman with mystical eyes while a sliver of moon shines in the dark right upper corner.

Most of the paintings have no solid quality. Everything flows and is unstructured. The border of each picture seems a hindrance.

Perhaps Miss Ross realized this, for she has done several paintings as large as 9 feet by 7 feet which, unfortunately, she keeps in her studio and not in the gallery.

"These paintings change," said Moa, "as one lives with them."

Air Force may have to leave

(Continued from Page 1)

the Aerospace Studies department.

Incompatible

Senate members also noted that in their opinion "military training is incompatible with liberal education."

Col. Robert Branch, head of the Aerospace Studies program, replied that the Air Force "welcomes officers with diversified backgrounds and opinions."

If the faculty votes in favor of terminating the contract, the recommendation will be sent to President John Summerskill.

If Summerskill approves the recommendation, AFROTC would have to be off campus within 90 days after termination of the contract, according to Col. Branch.

Students for a Democratic Society and the Third World Liberation Front have vowed to conduct peaceful sit-ins and rallies if Summerskill doesn't act on AFROTC by May 3.

The ultimate decision on AFROTC rests with Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke and the State College Board of Trustees, who have the power to reverse Summerskill's decision.

* * *

Faculty voting on the AFROTC resolution passed Wednesday by the Academic Senate Chairman Walcott Beatty.

* Ballots will be distributed to faculty members attending next Tuesday's faculty meeting.

* Ballots will be made available prior to the faculty meeting to all faculty members unable to attend Tuesday's meeting.

"Usually, if we have time, we send out ballots and information to faculty members ahead of time. But the AFROTC issue is so pressing that we cannot use that procedure," Beatty said.

Students move into the AFROTC office of Col. Robert Branch for a teach-in Wednesday.
Photo by Bill Owens

For years men hoped the old style floor length dresses would never be seen again, however like all bad memories it returned—minus the bustle and chest plate.

OLD CLOTHES MAKE A BIG COMEBACK--WE THINK

At the turn of the century it was fashionable for young ladies to wear floor length dresses, bustles, and a device something like a chest-plate to make them look flat.

For years men have hoped the style would never return. But like all bad memories, the style has returned—minus, however, chest-plates and bustles.

If anything has replaced the bustle it's kept under cover. Chances are now most of the women are bra-less and fancy free.

Relics

But it's not only the women that are scouring antique shops for wearable relics.

The Charlatans, a local rock group, are seen on and off stage, in Gay 90's styles.

Charlatans manager Terre is always wearing his Prince Albert coat and matching pants.

Whenever he wants the time, he pulls out his Virginia-Truckee railroad watch—a remnant from the railroad line which ran between Virginia City, Nev., and Truckee, Calif.

Minority

Although persons wearing these clothes are certainly in the minority, the business of selling these clothes is booming on a small scale.

It's doubtful, however, that Saks Fifth Avenue will feel the pressure of this movement.

Although there is a rumor in the trade that in the near future these high collared, ruffled, dresses will be sold in the teeny-bopper sections of major department stores.

But for now the micro-mini is still above the competition.

If there is any reason for this almost underground movement toward old clothes it is not universal.

Wipe Out

One convert said the reason might be "because so many people are dissatisfied with the way things are today. They are trying to wipe out the image of the fast, conformist world with unusual clothes.

"People don't remember the bad things about the turn of the century . . . just the good. It also gives the girl a feeling of total femininity.

"It's hard to feel feminine with half your thigh showing."

Mini-skirt originator Rudi Gernreich would disagree.

Not Cheap

Currently the dealers handling these clothes are antique shops and second hand stores. The prices are not cheap.

Dresses range from $10 to $75. The dress usually needs repairing before it can be worn.

Thrift and junk stores are the best places to find old velvet dresses and coats, 1876 tie-back day dresses, beaded bags, collarless shirts (and collars), vests, Prince Albert coats, morning coats, and antique jewelry.

These stores' prices are usually lower than the antique shops' and the condition of the clothes varies.

Old velvet coats and dresses (usually black) cost from $5 to $20.

Moth Holes

An old dress in good condition (few tears or moth holes) will generally cost under $10 unless it has beading or tatting on it, then the price is higher.

Men's clothes are harder to find and the prices vary more than for women's clothes.

A Prince Albert coat will cost from $8 to $50 depending upon the condition of the coat and the location of the store.

One store on Haight Street is selling collarless shirts (without attachable collars) for $7.50.

The usual price is $1.

Shop

A store which specializes in old clothes is the Third Hand Shop on Divisadero between Bush and Pine Streets.

Owned by Jean and Charles Stewart and Yvonne Garnett, the shop has specialized in antique clothes and accessories since it opened last November.

The merchandise ranges from $15 long velvet coats to $5 1920's dresses. The dresses are in good condition and cost between $5 and $10.

Old fur coats are a popular item and cost around $20. They also carry bloomers, linen slips and antique baby clothes.

Mrs. Stewart said the most requested, and hardest to find, items are old fashioned boots in large sizes, colored velvet, unusual fur coats and men's clothing.

Keep Looking

"For some reason men's clothes are harder to find, but we keep looking," she said.

The shop does have a few men's jackets for $15.

The owners are constantly attending rummage sales and flea markets to find new items to either sell or trade.

The Salvation Army, Goodwill and St. Vincent de Paul stores are also caught up in the antique rage.

Occasionally one of the stores will have some 19th Century clothes but they are bought as soon as they are aired.

Antique jewelry to be worn with antique clothes, is rarely found in thrift stores. Antique shops are the best sources for jewelry.

Cameos

Cameos are still popular but the old ones are hard to find and are usually more expensive.

A cameo brooch will usually cost twice as much as a plain brooch.

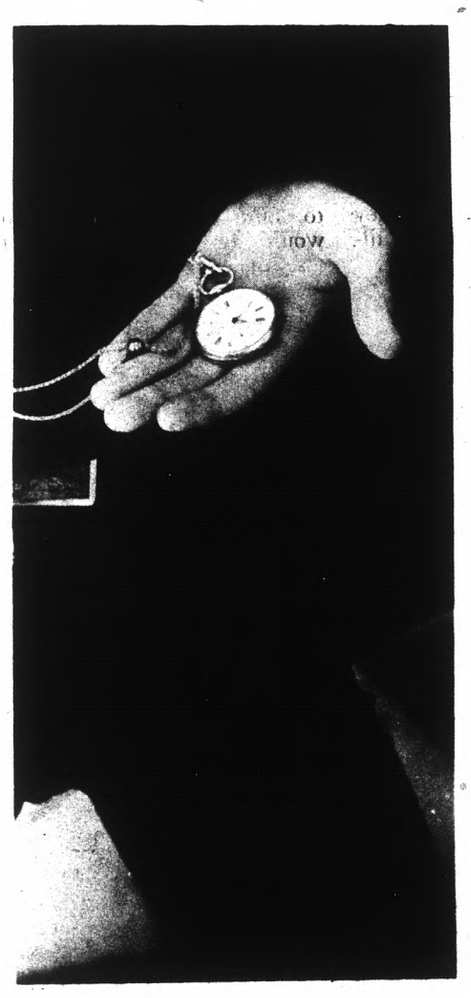
Men's stick pins and antique cuff links are the hardest items to find. Stick pins cost between $1 and $5 and cuff links cost $3 a pair.

The best way to find good buys is to haunt the thrift and junk stores.

But keep a watchful eye open for small letters reading Made In Japan.

Charlatans Richard Olsen, George Hunter and Michael Wilhelm and their girlfriends wearing the more popular styles in antique clothes.

Cameos and wistful looks are once again a part of the modern girl.



Time is time no matter how old the watch.

Old-fashioned lace-up boots are hard to find.

In the old days a man had to step outside to enjoy a smoke.

Photos by Lou de la Torre

Text by Sandy Smelsey

This scene could have taken place in the 1890's instead of the 1960's.

WHICH WAY ATHLETES ?

Bob Forsberg

What alternatives does an athlete have when his career is suddenly cut short at the end of his senior year by not being drafted on a pro team?

Does he become a bum? Disgruntled? Or go on to success as a high school coach or athletic director?

The problem is the fact that an athlete who comes to SF State may have devoted 10 years of his life to playing on school teams and then when he graduates, he is let down when no professional team is interested in him.

Take the story of Bob Toledo, SF State's outstanding quarterback who led the Gators last fall to a 9-1 record, broke five pass records and smashed the NCAA touchdown pass record last season connecting with 45 receivers for touchdowns.

No Draft

Despite a record like that he was not drafted!

Nor does he expect to play semi-pro or go on to a Canadian team.

Instead he is working at the Olympic Club in San Francisco which means handing out towels to fat business executives.

With a record like that and the talent he has this kind of letdown seems like the athletic tragedy of our time.

Bob Toledo
Former Gater great.

The reason for his inability or bad luck getting drafted could be due to his size – Toledo is 5'8" and weighs 180 lbs. But there have been a number of quarterbacks in the pro league who were that small and did outstanding as professional players.

Eddie Le Baron (180) played for the Washington Redskins in the 50's and became All-Pro. Bobby Lane played for the Detroit Lions at 175 lbs. and did remarkably well.

Maybe the day of the lightweight and short pro quarterback is over because of the size of the rushing linemen in the National and the American Football League. The 6'8", 290 lb. rushing lineman in the pro league is common now – and not only just one of them but four of this type are rushing quarterbacks now.

Toledo

Now where does Toledo fit in this athletic game? He's a fine young quarterback, his record is amazing in any league, yet his career as a player is essentially ended.

What can he do? Become a bum? a hippie, a P.E. teacher, or say to hell with the active competition and become happy as a high school or junior college football coach?

Maybe there is comfort in the fact that there is more meaning in coaching young men than in playing a professional sport where men are expected to be physical gladiators and weighing over 250 pounds, taking part in great scenes of violence to the sports fans in the modern day coliseums.

Let's face it, football is getting bigger and rougher and more brutal. Vince Lombardi, coach of the successful Grean Bay Packers, made this clear when he called football no longer a contact sport but a "collision" sport.

No Amateurs

The problem at State is not that athletes are dropping out or quitting, it is taht once they leave college there are no amateur leagues for them to play in. If they don't make or don't like the monolithic system of the professional football league they are let down.

Maybe organized amateur leagues with emphasis on sport for sport's sake is a necessity.

Another question? Are the coaches at SF State producing career athletes or coaches? Are these boys being led on through college to believe they will have a career as a pro player and then have to decide to take another job as a high school coach and be disappointed?

There is a true story of a young athlete in Minnesota who was an All-American in high school, played basketball and football for the University of Minnesota, and was not drafted on a pro team.

Athletic Bum

This guy did the logical thing by becoming disgruntled with the whole athletic game and became an "athletic bum". He went back to his small town by the Mississippi River, got a job as a construction worker, joined every amateur softball, basketball, and football league he could get his hands on and played for the fun of it.

He obviously liked sport for sport's sake. As long as he could play he was happy, even though it took the townspeople several years to get over the fact that he was not headed to national fame.

Nobody looks happier than this bum does slamming a softball over the fence for the Edgewater Tavern Softball team.

Toledo is taking a different and perhaps better route. Everybody knows he is an excellent quarterback. His record proves that. Why he was not drafted perhaps only the dark recesses of a professional coach's mind would reveal. It most likely was due to his size – 5'8".

Whatever the case, Toledo is going to return to his home town of San Jose and coach high school. He may find a great deal of meaning and joy doing this.

But – will the boys he coaches end up being faced with this same problem when they get to college? Maybe a re-evaluation of what college athletics is supposed to do for young men is in order.

Bocci ball-- a bit of everything

By Gerard Sirocky

Bocci ball can best be described as an Italian adaptation of marbles, shuffleboard and bowling, with variations on several other well and little known backyard sports.

Perhaps a few of the ground rules and objectives of the game should be mentioned as many Americans aren't quite sure of the rules governing football or baseball.

Generally, bocci ball is played on an elongated court approximately 12 feet wide and 60 feet long. However, as most of the guides governing play are left up to the players, there is no "official sized" lane.

Warm-Up

There are certain preliminary "warming up" tactics prior to starting the actual contest. Choosing teams is the same as picking sides in stickball.

A small ball is placed at one end of the bowling lane type court. The first half of the prospective contestants are on one team with the others being the opposition for that game.

Again, there is no set number of how many can play at a given time. It is kind of like touch football when there may be from two to 22 on a side.

I Bet!

Finally the game begins.

Oh! One more major thing—there is the matter of a small wagering process. In most of the games played at Aquatic Park each player bets a quarter a game.

Even the participants become anxious with how long it takes to begin the action. An occasional, "Hay, whatta you gonna do, Tony," rings out.

A small ball, a little larger than a golf ball, is rolled down to one end of the lane. The object then is for the players to roll softball sized balls at the smaller target ball.

Each team rolls four or five balls, depending on how many are playing. The team with one or more balls closest to the target gets one point for each ball. Twelve points usually wins a game.

'Gooda Exercise'

Bocci ball is played at Aquatic Park seven days a week. Most of the participants are pensioned Italians. As one of the unique athletes put it "we have nothing else to do and it is a gooda exercise."

The atmosphere around the court is friendly but all the players take the game very seriously. A slight altercation arose when one defeated player was paying his quarter to a victor when he strongly commented that the winning team was hustling inferior teams.

For there is a kind of major league at the park.

Too Stiff

There is a "Big Game" at one end where the players vie for a dollar a game. The competition is, of course, better and the higher wagering is too stiff for many of the retired men;

The exact origin of the game is not well known by the players. One said it started in Italy a long, long time ago.

Instead of playing for money, in Italy the teams wagered wine. Obviously the park ordinances prohibit this practice.

While most of the men are post-retirement, several businessmen play on their lunch hour and when they can get away from the office.

At Aquatic Park there are no organized leagues or any type of championship tournament; just the daily, constant quarter and dollar events.

Atta Boy

Sightseers and other interested onlookers are lost to the participating combatants in the heat of the competition.

There are several techniques used to get the larger ball closer to the target ball. Usually a slow, bowling type roll is used.

However, a block busting, shuffle board type toss sometimes wipes out several opponents' balls along with several of the opponents.

Pieces of stick are used to determine the ball closest to the get when eyesight is argumentative.

Many times the oldest, seemingly least adroit member of the team will place his ball a fraction of an inch from the smaller ball amid cheers of "atta boy."

While the lane is generally smooth, small rocks, heel prints and other obstacles alter the path of the rolling ball.

Tempers Flare

Even a wandering player may inadvertently change the direction of an attempt. At this point tempers flare with long tirades of mixed Italian and English lambasting an opponent.

It is hard to judge the value the game has for the men. Certainly for many it is their whole life. Their active energy belies their advanced years.

The 10 or 15 seconds that the ball rolls toward the point-getting target, the thrower hasn't a worry in the world except hoping his ball gets closer than an opponent's.

It is equally impossible to measure the joy the men get from the game. The involvement is intense. From the collection of the wagering money to the final roll, there isn't a sport in the world that has more athletic participants.

Big blow heart

Mainlining air for a quick trip

A tremendous, hissing whoosh tossles the grass under a window outside the Science building. Has someone punctured a giant beach ball?

No, it's just a new wind tunnel for an engineering class.

The supersonic wind tunnel in SCI 169 is used by seniors in engineering. Students use the tunnel for individual projects. Air is compressed in a round, silver tank about 8 feet long. Normal atmospheric pressure is 14 pounds a-square-inch. In the tank it's 300 pounds a square-inch. A valve on the tank is opened, and a jet of air is shot into the tunnel and out the window.

The blast lasts about 90 seconds and has a velocity of about 1,000 miles per hour.

Model Airplanes

Models are purchased for the engineering course. Aircraft makers build models accurate to the thousandth inch for wind tunnel use. The engineering department has no shop to construct models, so only a few small models can be tested.

The supersonic tunnel's chamber is two inches high. Larger wind tunnels require gigantic compressor tanks much too large for the classroom.

The first wind tunnels were built several years before the Wright brothers first flight. They built and used a wind tunnel in designing their first successful plane. The tunnel was driven by a gasoline motor, producing a wind velocity of 27 m. p. h.

H. Karl Ihrig, Jr., Associate Professor of Engineering, stressed the importance of wind tunnel testing. "The Convair 990 (a passenger jet) wasn't tested enough, it wasn't really certified and some aerodynamic errors were made. The engines were put in the wrong place," he said.

Faster Than Sound

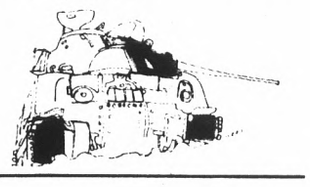
There are two wind tunnels in the room. The supersonic wind tunnel, bought a year ago, produces wind faster than sound. The subsonic tunnel does not use a compressor tank. A fan blows air into the tunnel, at speeds of 100 m. p. h.

Wind tunnels are used to study the air flow and aerodynamic effect on a given object. Test models are used because they are less expensive than building prototypes, operating them at normal speed and assessing the results.

Handling ability and the effects of temperature are tested on model automobiles, planes, and parachutes.

"Instead of moving the model, we move the air," explains Dennis Vurlumis, an engineering senior.

Moisture in the air causes shock waves that do not occur under normal conditions, only when air is compressed.



Safran

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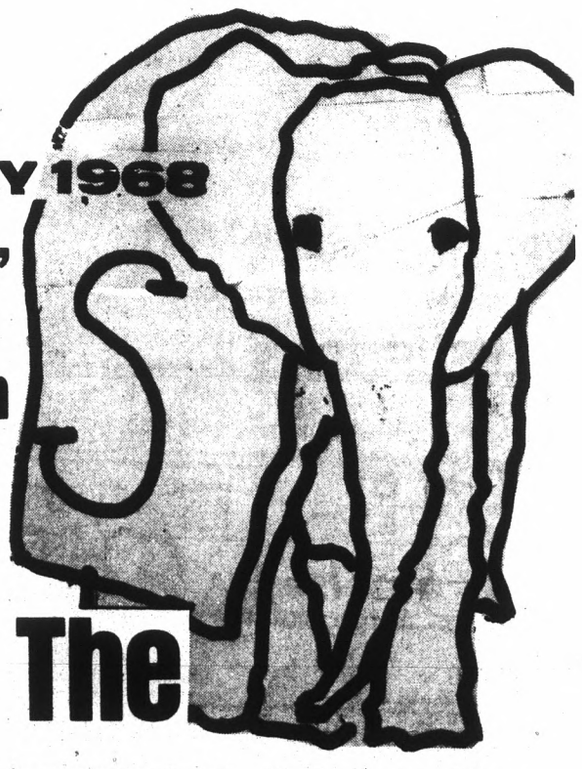
MAY 1968

Monday May 20th



Safran

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- Discusses Leonard Wolf
- Dissects the Dissenters
- Cooks Filet of Soul

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